

ATHLETICS FOR MILITIA

Adjutant General Plans Big Tournament for Next Summer.

GUARD IN GOOD CONDITION

Verbeck Denies That There Is Any Loss or Difficulty in Recruiting Men.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Albany, Jan. 4.—Adjutant General Verbeck announced today a policy to be pursued in the future by his department, which, it is expected, will result next summer in a monster athletic tournament, in which the various national guard and militia organizations of the state will take part.

It is his intention to encourage athletics in the militia in every possible way. Tent raising, contests, marching competitions and track athletics among various companies have been suggested. It is also possible that the policy of the Adjutant General will bring about military baseball leagues and other indoor athletic activities.

The Adjutant General made his announcement when he was asked his opinion of the legislation proposed by ex-Governor Herman A. Metz of New York to give men who have served in the national guard or militia for five or more years a 10 per cent rating in all state and municipal civil service examinations.

There has been much talk concerning the depletion of the national guard, and Major Metz believes that some such inducement as he suggests should be offered to the men of the state to join military companies. He has presented the proposition to Governor Dix and also the Adjutant General. While inclined to favor anything that would assist the guard, Adjutant General Verbeck believes that the Metz proposition would create a great deal of adverse criticism. At the same time he scouted the talk about the national guard being strength and its officers having difficulty in recruiting new men.

"The guard now," he said, "is in a thoroughly good condition, and the general average of the number of men in it is on the increase. For instance, the strength of the national guard in this state this year is 15,701, as against 15,577 last year. I do not see any reason for the Metz proposition, and, besides, we prefer to see efficiency in the guard rather than large numbers."

The general believes that more athletics would greatly encourage the military organizations. Speaking more particularly of the legislation proposed by Major Metz, he said he thought that the Metz proposition was found in a bill drafted by the department and introduced last year. It is his intention to have it introduced in the next session. It places men who have served five or more years in the national guard or militia on the list of the civil service examinations. In reference to state and municipal civil service examinations.

PLAN TO STOP INVALID LAWS

Phillips Wants Questionable Bills First Submitted to Court.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Albany, Jan. 4.—Assemblyman Cyrus W. Phillips, of Rochester, is endeavoring to work out a scheme by which the constitutionality of important proposed legislation should be passed on by the Court of Appeals before it is passed by the Legislature. The fate of the Levy election law, which was knocked out by the Court of Appeals in two sections, the pending contest as to the legality of the law abolishing the Court of Claims, the decision that the workmen's compensation act was unconstitutional and similar cases have made him believe that such a scheme would be of great benefit to the state. He does not know yet how it will be worked out in detail, but assumes a constitutional amendment will be necessary.

Mr. Phillips is studying the Massachusetts system for suggestions. He has talked with some of the judges of the Court of Appeals about the idea and found them much interested. As he has outlined his plan roughly, it would include a vote of the Legislature to decide whether a bill should be submitted to the court for an opinion. This would, he thinks, prevent the referring of unimportant matters to the court. After the opinion was received, the Legislature would consider the measure and adopt or reject it in the usual fashion. The Court of Appeals would receive extra compensation for this work.

Speaker Merritt seemed interested in the idea, but would express no opinion regarding its value. He said any legislation coming from Mr. Phillips would be entitled to careful consideration.

MERRITT COMES TO TOWN

New Speaker Busy Arranging His Committee Places.

Chairman Barnes of the Republican State Committee was at his desk in state headquarters yesterday, but went back to Albany last night before the arrival of Assemblyman Merritt, who has just been elected Speaker of the Assembly. The speaker has come to town to map out his committee places, and friends of the State chairman declared he got out so as to avoid the suspicion that he was taking a hand in the organization of the Legislature.

Re that as it may, the state chairman had a long talk with James W. Wadsworth, Jr., former Speaker of the Assembly, in the afternoon, and Mr. Wadsworth saw Mr. Merritt in the evening to give him what advice he could out of his fund of experience as Speaker for several years. Mr. Wadsworth is going to Washington to-day.

It is generally believed that Mr. Wadsworth is the candidate of Mr. Barnes and other members of the Old Guard for the nomination for Governor in case it is found that Vice-President Sherman cannot be nominated.

The state chairman did not seem to be in a particularly good humor. He declared emphatically that he did not intend to be drawn into any discussion as to President Taft or Theodore Roosevelt, or any other person spoken of in connection with the Republican nomination for President. His entire concern was as to principles, as to what the Republican party really meant, he declared.

When the reports that Mr. Roosevelt was aspiring to become President again were brought up Mr. Barnes said:

"It is a laudable ambition on the part of any man to wish to be President. I do not see why any man with such a mission should not be willing to acknowledge it."

SHIP CAPTAIN DIES AT SEA

Buried from Allan Liner Following Deathbed Request.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 4.—The Allan Line steamer Pomeranian arrived here to-night from Havre with her flag at halfmast on account of the loss of her commander, Captain John Henderson, who died on Sunday and was buried at sea.

Captain Henderson was stricken with double pneumonia when the vessel was two days out from Havre, and shortly before he requested his officers to bury him at sea. Alexander Braid, the chief officer, took command of the ship and brought her into port.

A widow and three children in Glasgow, Scotland, survive Captain Henderson.

TRAPPIST MONASTERY BURNED.

St. Norbert, Manitoba, Jan. 4.—The famous Trappist monastery here was destroyed by fire early to-day. Sixty monks, who never speak and who live entirely on vegetables, are homeless. The loss is \$100,000.

DROPS TAYLOR SYSTEM

Meyer's Action May Stop Strikes in Navy Yards.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Jan. 4.—The Secretary of the Navy has directed that the card system which, because it was regarded as the initial step in the installation of the Taylor system, led to a strike in the New York Navy Yard and has created to cause a strike in the Washington yard, be abandoned. Secretary Meyer believes a proper system of shop management can be devised and should be adopted, but any step in that direction at this time he regards as premature.

The Secretary has been conducting a careful investigation into various systems of shop management. He was at first inclined to the so-called "Taylor system," which had been partly adopted at the Watertown Arsenal by the War Department. Many features of this system are considered advantageous, and it was intended to develop a comprehensive system for the navy yards, along as much of the Taylor and other systems of shop management as would appear to meet the conditions of government employment and construction. Secretary Meyer visited England in August and September for the purpose of examining systems of organization and methods employed in the English naval yards and in the leading shipbuilding establishments in Great Britain.

A careful investigation of the various systems of so-called scientific management have shown the undeniability of some for the navy yards of this country and the good features of others which may be employed for naval use. Secretary Meyer has been making every effort to systematize the work in the navy yards and to perfect a system of management which will result in increased efficiency and economy.

Secretary Meyer believes that any increase of efficiency secured by a good system of shop management must benefit both employer and employee. He has approved the statement of the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives, which expressed its conclusions as follows:

"If energy is wasted in any form in our industries or in any of the departments of the government the elimination of the conditions producing the waste would be beneficial alike to employer and employee, to the government and to the people. Their elimination would have the same effect as the reduction of a labor saving device. No protest has been received from any source against the elimination of wasted energy."

Mr. Meyer is confident that a system can be devised which will benefit both the government and the employee and which will not be open to the objections to the Taylor system.

NO EDDY LETTERS IN "ADS"

Supreme Court of Massachusetts Forbids Their Publication.

Boston, Jan. 4.—Private letters written by the late Mary Baker Glover Eddy, founder of the Christian Science church, are not to be published for advertising purposes, according to a decision by the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, which was handed down late to-day.

A local auctioneer of manuscripts sought to publish the letters as an advertisement, but the executors of Mary Baker G. Eddy sought an injunction and also asked the court to order the letters turned over to them as being the private property of the late Mrs. Eddy, and thus constituting a part of her estate. These letters were written to a cousin of Mrs. Eddy shortly after the publication of "Science and Health."

The opinion, written by Chief Justice Rugg, says that the weight of decisions by courts of great authority supports the conclusion that equity will afford injunctive relief to the author against the publication of his private letters upon commonplace subjects without regard to literary merit. The court holds that the recipient of the letters has a property right in them and is not obliged to surrender them to the executors.

3-CENT FARES FOR 4 HOURS

Toledo Gets Partial Concession and Company Asks Receiver.

Toledo, Jan. 4.—Toledo will have three-cent fares for two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon, and six tickets for 25 cents and universal transfers for the rest of the day, as the result of a temporary agreement pending franchise negotiations, reached this afternoon between the Toledo Railways and Light Company and the city. This announcement followed closely on the heels of the application for a receivership for the company on behalf of friendly interests in the United States court here.

Representatives of the company and the city got together shortly after the court proceeding, and within ten minutes had agreed to abide by the proposition made by the company. The new rate of fare, it is expected, will go into effect within a week. The hours are 5:30 to 7:30 o'clock in the morning and 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock in the evening.

The application for the appointment of a receiver for the Toledo Railways and Light Company follows protracted negotiations between the company and the city of Toledo in regard to franchises and fares. Many of the company's franchises expired in November, 1910, and negotiations have been under way ever since then to effect a reorganization with a renewal of the franchises. The committee on reorganization submitted terms to the City Council last month for new franchises, but this was followed a few days ago by the passage of an ordinance providing for three-cent fares. The company then came to the conclusion that its interests would be best served by seeking the protection of the courts.

The city authorities were unwilling to grant franchises on the terms submitted by the company which permitted it to earn 8 per cent a year on what it would cost to reproduce the property, including a provision for an automatic reduction of fares when the earnings should exceed that amount.

In anticipation of the probable acceptance of the plan arrangements were made recently for the formation of a new company to take over all the gas and electric heating and lighting properties, as well as the railway lines of the old company. Arrangements were also made for the sale of \$5,000,000 first mortgage bonds and an issue of preferred stock to provide funds for paying off the \$6,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the present company. It was further proposed that an assessment be levied on the stock of the Toledo Railways and Light Company, in order to raise fresh funds. All of these plans presumably will be nullified by the present action.

The application for a receiver by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of this city, as trustee under the mortgage securing the 4 per cent consolidated first mortgage bonds, \$12,000,000 of which were authorized under the mortgage, with \$5,000,000 now outstanding, is in line with the plan of the committee of reorganization. The company has been in default for interest on these bonds for several years and the committee has been working plans for the future of the company during the last three years.

CARNEGIE TO DISCUSS TREATIES.

Andrew Carnegie, Joseph H. Choate and Representative Foster, of New Jersey, will speak on the arbitration treaties at a mass meeting in Yonkers on Sunday, January 14, according to an announcement made yesterday by Walter F. Haskell, secretary of the Yonkers Young Men's Christian Association. Various churches will unite with the Y. M. C. A. in holding the meeting.

BATTLESHIP BIDS

New Dreadnoughts Can Be Built Within Limit of Cost.

OFFICIALS ARE SURPRISED

Had Feared Effect of Eight-Hour Law—Fore River and Camden Companies to Get Contracts.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Proposals for the building of the two 27,000 ton battleships Oklahoma and Nevada, opened to-day at the Navy Department, agreeably surprised officials, who had feared that as a result of the eight-hour law, they would be unable to obtain bids within the maximum cost of \$5,000,000 allowed by the law.

There were only three bidders—the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, of Quincy, Mass.; the New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, N. J.; and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, of Newport News, Va. The Fore River Shipbuilding Company, of Philadelphia, refused to submit a bid, saying that it did so because the law would compel the adoption of the eight-hour law for the work of its entire plant as a condition of taking the naval contract.

The Fore River Company offered to build one ship on the department's specifications, but submitted two other proposals at lower amounts. It proposed a vessel with the substitution of turbine instead of reciprocating engines, as called for by the department, at \$5,250,000, or a vessel with an entirely new device, combining the best features of turbine and reciprocating engines, at \$5,350,000.

The New York Shipbuilding Company submitted a bid at \$5,250,000 for a vessel, substituting nickel steel for 60 per cent special steel required in the department's specification, and turbine engines. With reciprocating engines it would build one vessel for \$5,350,000, substituting nickel steel for a large part of the special steel in the hull.

Only one ship was bid for by each of these companies. The time for completion was thirty-six months. It is probable that a contract will be awarded to each of them.

The Newport News company placed an offer of one vessel at \$5,450,000, almost \$200,000 more than was allowed by Congress.

The new vessels will carry the most powerful main batteries ever put afloat. Four turrets will house ten 14-inch rifles, three of the big guns going into each turret. The main armament will be 14 inches thick.

In general design they will be like the latest duplicates of the New York and the Texas, now building. They are to have a speed of about 20½ knots and will use oil fuel.

The three armor producing plants of the country submitted practically identical bids for supplying armor for the navy. The Bethlehem, Carnegie and Midvale companies bid \$420 a ton for 13,000 tons of Class A armor, amounting to 45 tons. There was a slight difference in the bidding, the Carnegie Company's bid being \$200 a ton, the Midvale and Bethlehem offer \$170. For bolts and armor attachments, amounting to 120 tons, all three companies bid \$500 a ton.

PLEADS FOR COLONEL PERKINS

Howard Charges Conspiracy Was Hatched in Army and Navy Club.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Representative Howard, of Georgia, in urging to-day before the House Naval Affairs subcommittee the reinstatement of Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Perkins, of the Marine Corps, declared that Perkins' discharge for alleged "mental incompetency" was a "Dreyfus conspiracy," hatched at the Army and Navy Club here.

Mr. Howard attacked both the marine corps and the navy.

"Only 32 per cent of the officers of the navy," he said, "are in actual service. The remainder sit about Washington, engaged in social pursuits. Naval battles are planned and fought in the clubs, where liquor takes the place of the briny deep, with a red cherry as the ship and a toothpick as the propelling force. The officers furnish the wind."

MAN KILLED ON BATTLESHIP

Michigan Returns to Port to Put Coal Passer's Body Ashore.

The battleship Michigan, which put to sea yesterday morning to take part in the coming naval maneuvers off the Atlantic coast, returned to port late in the afternoon to bring back the body of a coal passer, James Kelso, of Searsville, N. H., who was killed by falling down a chute. He was buried beneath an avalanche of coal.

Kelso had been ordered into an upper bunker, containing some fifty tons of coal, to start the flow of fuel into the fire room. It is believed that he was overcome by coal gas and lost his balance. His chute mates saw his body land head first in a heap of coal at the bottom of the chute, but before they could rescue him he was completely buried from sight.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, January 4.—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.
Captain CHARLES YOUNG, 9th Cavalry, to Fort Riley for examination for promotion.
Resignation of First Lieutenant HENRY C. O'BORN, medical reserve corps, accepted.
Second Lieutenant SAMUEL S. SPRINGFIELD, 22d Infantry, to Fort Sam Houston for examination for promotion.
Second Lieutenant FRANK M. KEESEY, 10th Infantry, from Walter Reed General Hospital to Augusta.
Leave of absence, Captain FRIEDRICH W. BENTZEN, 12th Infantry, two months on relief from Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs.

NAVY.
Lieutenant F. S. CULP, detached the freight and second division Pacific torpedo boat, to command the ship.
Lieutenant W. T. COX, detached the Michigan, to the Connecticut.
Ensign H. D. F. RUDOLPH, detached the Salem, leave three months.
Paymaster's Clerk H. MACK, appointed fleet clerk, Pacific fleet.
MARINE CORPS.
First Lieutenant R. S. KEYSER, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, to attend American Embassy, Tokio, for study of Japanese language.
First Lieutenant H. T. LARSEN, detached central recruiting district, Cincinnati, to recruiting duty, Cleveland.
Second Lieutenant R. T. ZANE, qualified for promotion.
Major H. C. REISINGER, detached as assistant paymaster, San Francisco, to the Philippines.
Captain R. R. PUTNAM, detached as brigade paymaster, Philippines, to Washington.
Second Lieutenant A. S. HOFFLEY, detached marine barracks, Annapolis, to the Norfolk.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department:

ARRIVED.
Jan. 2.—The Vixen, from Manila, Philippines.
Jan. 3.—The Arctura at Port Arthur, Texas; the Arctura, the Arctura, the Arctura, the Idaho, the Mississippi, the Vermont and the Ohio at Hampton Roads.
Jan. 4.—The Cincinnati at Chefoo.

SAILED.
Jan. 2.—The Vixen, from Camden for Philadelphia; the Patterson, from Guantanamo for San Francisco; the Patterson, from the Trippe, from Newport for Guantanamo; the Washington, the North Carolina, the Birmingham and the Salem, from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo; the Annapolis, from Norfolk for Hampton Roads; the Vermont, from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo; the Annapolis, from Guantanamo for Norfolk.

Jan. 4.—The New Orleans, from Yokohama for Honolulu.

WOULD PROBE THE JUDGES

Effort to Start Inquiry Into County Judiciary Sidetracked.

BENCH AND BAR CRITICISED

Lawyers' Association Would Work with Judges to Relieve Court Congestion.

A resolution introduced by Abraham S. Gilbert at a meeting of the New York County Lawyers' Association in the Hotel Astor last night, calling for an investigation of the judiciary of this county, was sidetracked by Alton B. Parker on the ground that it was not in order.

Mr. Gilbert told of his experience in Judge IV of the City Court, where the Judge came in a half hour late in the morning and was again a half hour late in the afternoon. "As there were 100 persons waiting for the judge," he said, "100 valuable hours were wasted. I want to say that there are in the City Court some judges who are on time and are capable and conscientious, but a judge does not earn his salary if he comes late."

Mr. Gilbert then introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the judiciary of this county because it had been for some time the subject of much public criticism. He asked for the appointment of a non-partisan committee to inquire into "the qualifications, ability and work of the judges of all courts in this county to the end that the public be definitely informed of the circumstances under which they were nominated, appointed and elected; whether any of the judges are incompetent, unfit or neglectful of their duties."

There was an objection to this motion on the ground that it was not in order, and Mr. Parker referred it to the judiciary committee of the association. The discussion was then cut short by Abram I. Elkus, who proposed a resolution calling upon the justices of the Supreme Court to appoint a committee of justices who would cooperate with a committee of the county association to be appointed by Mr. Parker in order to improve the present calendar practice. It was adopted.

A resolution requesting the Board of Estimate to select immediately a site for the new courthouse was passed by acclamation.

The law's delay and the congestion of the trial calendar in the state courts were the chief topics of discussion. The blame was put mostly on the system, though the members of the bar had to hear some plain talk as to their share in the delay, and the judges did not escape criticism.

Nearly five hundred lawyers were present, among them some of the best known members of the New York bar. Alton B. Parker, as president of the association, started the discussion by calling upon George Gordon Battle to lay his suggestions before the audience. Mr. Battle said that the fault was entirely with the system, and he proposed to amend the present practice from the point where it reached the calendar.

The call calendar, he said, should be read on Friday afternoon or Saturday morning, and instead of sending cases to one-day calendar separate them into three parts, so that each judge would receive a limited number of cases and be able to find out which cases were really ready for trial.

John B. Levis disagreed with Mr. Battle. He said that, in his opinion, the main cause for the congestion of the calendar was entirely due to the members of the bar. The call calendar had been established to find out whether the lawyers were ready or not, he said, and if they had added the court the present condition would have never come to exist.

"We went to that call calendar to say 'ready' whether we were or not, or sent clerks or even office boys, until it became a

farce," Mr. Levis said. "Another reason is that so many cases are passed in because of engagement of counsel. Some leader of the bar is busy, and the case has to wait for his convenience. You must adopt the English rule that a case must go on when it is ready."

And there is another reason. There is not enough esprit du corps or respect toward the bench to prevent frivolous excuses by counsel in order to obtain adjournment."

Justices Scott, Day and Hotchkiss had been present almost from the beginning, while Justice Pendleton and Surrogate Fowler arrived almost at the end of the discussion.

Justice Scott said that he deplored the popular tendency to decry and to belittle the judiciary system. He said that if the popular faith in the judiciary were broken anarchy would become inevitable. This tendency was even worse than the demand for the recall by which judges would be compelled to consider personal consequences to themselves, he added. The attacks on the judiciary were horribly unpatriotic and wicked, he said.

Justice Hotchkiss, who came on the bench three days ago, said that there was a great difference between a lawyer telling a judge what the law was and a judge telling a lawyer what the law actually was. The mass of cases on the calendar, he said, was perfectly appalling, but the reform must come from the bar and not from the bench. The congestion was so great, he remarked, that the point has been almost reached when a jury case was a liability to a lawyer instead of being an asset.

CHASE BLAZING TRAIN

Firemen Couldn't Make Engineer Hear Their Yells.

Two flatcars and two automobiles were badly damaged by fire on the tracks of the New York Central Railroad near 57th street last night.

A man who noticed the blaze informed the police of the 57th street station. Just as the engines arrived the trainmen started to haul their burning freight to 23d street, where fire apparatus was available.

The firemen shouted to the engineer to stop his train, but could not attract his attention. They were compelled to chase the blaze for several blocks before they could get a chance to work on it.

CAPTAIN LAUDED BY KING DIES

Master of Golet Racing Yacht Victim of Shock at Newport.

Newport, Jan. 4.—A paralytic shock caused the death at his home here to-day of Captain John Carley, formerly well known as master of the racing yacht Golet. When the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII of Great Britain, visited this country, he was a guest on the Golet, and gave Captain Carley an autographed photograph of himself, remarking that he considered the yacht the best worked and best kept boat he had ever boarded.

Captain Carley saw service in the Indian wars and during the Civil War, was master of a naval supply ship. He was a native of Danbury, Conn., and was seventy-eight years old. He leaves a widow and three children.

NAME COLUMBIA'S DEBATORS.

The Barnard Literary Society of Columbia University has chosen its debating team to represent the university in the debate with the University of Pennsylvania to be held in Earl Hall auditorium at Columbia on the evening of January 28. The subject will be: "Resolved, That the Sherman anti-trust act be repealed and a new law passed whereby corporations doing interstate business may be regulated instead of destroyed." The Columbia representatives who will take the affirmative will be E. Colby, C. F. Milhoiser and H. J. Farrell, with P. Slosson as alternate.

STATE FAIR NETTED \$55,739.

Albany, Jan. 4.—The State Fair Commission to-day reported to State Controller Solmer that the receipts at the last state fair were \$12,061, netting a profit to the state of \$5,739.

TO STERILIZE CRIMINALS

New Jersey Commission Organizes for Work Under Law.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Trenton, N. J., Jan. 4.—The sterilization commission appointed by Governor Wilson under an act of last winter organized to-day. Dr. George B. Wight, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, was elected chairman and Dr. Henry B. Costill, of this city, secretary. The commissioners decided to inform the managers of all institutions likely to have inmates available for treatment that they were prepared to enforce the provisions of the law.

The act provides for the sterilization of certain classes of insane persons and criminals convicted of specified offences.

HAPPIEST WITH ANIMALS

More Interesting Than Politicians, Says Park Director.

Animals are much more interesting than politicians, according to John W. Smith, the director of the Central Park menagerie. Mr. Smith says he ought to know, for he was once a member of the Legislature, and for the last eighteen years he has been director of the menagerie, never once in that time taking a vacation. But, because of illness, Park Commissioner Stover told Mr. Smith yesterday he could have a three-month leave of absence.

"One term in the Legislature was enough for me," said the director yesterday. "But I do like animals—wild or tame ones."

BOSTON DOCKMEN STRIKE

Two Thousand Workers to Join 1,500 Already Out.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Boston, Jan. 4.—A strike of the longshoremen was declared at midnight to-night, following a conference of the union leaders called to take action on the communication received from the committee representing the steamship lines and stevedores this afternoon, in which an increase in wages was refused.

At midnight 1,500 men, working at the White Star Line, the Hamburg-American Line, the Allan Line, the Leyland Line and the South American Line docks at East Boston walked out. To-morrow morning 2,000 more men will strike.

The strike comes at the worst possible time for Boston. The recently organized board of port directors, which was to develop the waterfront of the city, may be asked to take action.

The union leaders declare that everything will be tied up until their demands for an increase of 10 cents an hour for day and night work are granted.

HOSPITAL COLLECTION SMALL

Inclement Weather Sunday Cut Normal Amount of \$30,000 in Two.

Inclement weather on Sunday cost the sick poor of New York City \$35,000 for the annual collection of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, taken in one hundred churches on that day, was reduced to only one-half of the normal amount of \$70,000 by the rain and sleet, which kept the people away from the churches.

Assistance given by forty-six private hospitals in New York to free patients costs \$1,500,000 over all sources of income, including city appropriations, and the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association is one of the agencies that help make up the difference. The collection taken last Sunday of the year is a material source of its income, but this year the treasurer, Charles Lanier, of No. 32 Cedar street, will not be able to make as favorable a report as last year.

The work of the association in organizing the trades and professions of the city for concerted giving resulted in a 28 per cent increase in its income, which for the year ended September 30, 1911, amounted to \$115,000. The trustees asked for \$200,000, which was to be divided among the hospitals in proportion to their work given to free patients.

YOUNG LINDSAY MISSING

Neither Rich Lad Nor Mother at Sun Cult Hearing.

HANISH GRILLED IN COURT

Testifies That No Improperities Occur at Sun Temple—His Evidence Refuted.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—A second disappearance of William Lindsay, twelve years old, and heir to a Philadelphia uncle's fortune; the appearance on the witness stand of the cult leader himself and the introduction of testimony concerning the latter's assertions that the boy and his mother held places in the cult different from other members, were features of to-day's hearing in the juvenile court involving the "Rev. Dr." Ottoman Sar Adush Hanish, head of the Haxdaxnan cult here.

The court proceedings are the outgrowth of an uncle's attempt to remove the boy from the cult's "temple," where he was living, and where, with his mother, he was receiving "treatment" in accordance with the Haxdaxnan belief.

Hanish denied knowledge of the whereabouts of the boy or his mother, declared he was of royal descent, that he was known by the term "master" to his followers, said he became a doctor at a Chicago medical school and was characterized "reverend" by his own society. He told of trips about the country with the Lindsay boy at the mother's expense, told of visiting Mrs. Lindsay at her New York apartments and denied that any improperities took place at the temple.

Mrs. Alma Reakirt, of New York, sister of Mrs. Lindsay, related tales she said her sister had told her, wherein Dr. Hanish was considered the reincarnation of Christ. She also described mystic rites of adoration before pictures of Christ and Hanish by Mrs. Lindsay and the boy. Mrs. Lindsay, she said, told her Hanish said she was a princess of France and that the boy was the "lost orphan of Louis XVI."

Mrs. Aseneth Cochran, of New York, a friend of Mrs. Lindsay's, said the latter had told her of the discovery of Christ in Hanish, and gave as proof the statement that the cult leader "told her all about herself."

A recess was taken until Saturday.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 4.—Ottoman Sar Adush Hanish was plain Otto Hanish fifteen years ago, when he came to Utah as a convert to the Mormon Church from Sweden. He worked for a year as a compositor on "The Deseret News," and then attempted to form a dissenting branch of the Mormon Church.

Hanish was one of the original exponents of the "hunger cure" for disease.

SEEKS HER PART OF RICHES